A SHORT ABSTRACT OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

CALCULATED FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE OF BOTH SEXES, INTO THAT VERY NECESSARY, BUT (TILL OF LATE) MUCH NEGLECTED PART OF EDUCATION.

By the Rev. Mr. R. GREEN *of* Durham,

And particularly designed for the Use of his ACADEMY *there.*

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PREFACE.

IF any one elſe ſhould chuſe to make uſe of this Abſtract, we can, with ſome aſſurance, venture to affirm, that ſhort as it is, it will nevertheleſs be ſufficient, together with ſome ſmall aids from a ſkilful Teacher, to communicate whatever is neceſſary for the acquiſition of a proper knowledge of Engliſh Grammar; and the moſt elaborate production of this kind, of which there are now a great number, will ſcarcely be ſufficient without ſome ſuch aſſiſtance. It will likewiſe be found a very proper Introduction to thoſe generally called the learned languages, as the variable parts of ſpeech are as much ſuited to that plan as poſſible. It will, moreover be found to be a very uſeful help to young people, not only for writing the Engliſh Language, but likewiſe for reading the ſame with propriety: as the general rules of pronunciation are pointed out, and likewiſe the moſt uſual terms in rhetoric and poetry briefly explained.

The general epithet, now to be found almoſt in every title page of modern date, is, that it is an entire new work; I deſire that none of my readers may diſappoint them-

themſelves in expecting the following to be ſuch; for though their be ſeveral things in it that are new, yet the work, in general, is by no means ſo; for I have borrowed wherever I found any materials to ſuit my purpoſe. The principal of thoſe to whom I am indebted are, Biſhop Wilkins, Biſhop Lowth, and eſpecially the Rev. Mr Stirling, and the two gentlemen whoſe names are mentioned in the work itſelf.

The Public may be aſſured that it is by no means the *mere deſire* of appearing in print publicly, which has induced me to become an Author at this time (for that expedient to gratify human pride, as it is commonly judged to be, has already been put in execution, in more publications than one); but *mere neceſſity*, in as much as, at every public trial I have yet had, I have always been obliged at theſe times, to write a great deal of the following Abſtract, or ſomething like it, for the uſe of my Scholars,—as they themſelves are ready to bear witneſs:—So that one chief end deſigned by this Publication (at leaſt for Engliſh) is, that this laborious taſk may now be ſuperſeded.

A SHORT ABSTRACT OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

SECTION I.

Of LETTERS *and* SYLLABLES.

GRAMMAR is the art of ſpeaking or writing any language aright.

Its parts are *Orthography*, *Proſody*, *Etymology* and *Syntax*.

Orthography teaches the power of letters, ſyllabication, and the uſe of points.

Proſody teaches the quantity of letters and ſyllables; alſo verſification.

Etymology teaches the nature, properties, and inflection of words.

Syntax teaches the concord and government of words in ſpeech.

Letters in Engliſh are twenty ſix; a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, ſ, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

Of

Of theſe, ſeven are vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *w*. Only obſerve, that *y* and *w*, in general, are only ſubſtitutes for *i* and *u*.

Vowels make up *Diphthongs*, *Triphthongs*, &c.

Letters compoſe ſyllables, words and ſpeech.

Each one of the *letters* in any language, ought to denote only one ſimple, uncompounded, articulate ſound. But inſtead of one only, many of them have ſeveral ſounds, eſpecially the vowels *.

The firſt five vowels have, in general, four ſounds each, viz. a *long* and *ſhort*, as alſo, a *broad* and *ſlender ſound*. The

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* Two very ingenious and certainly able critics in the Engliſh language, Mr HARREIS and Mr MACLAURIN have reduced Engliſh ſounds to twenty-nine, or thereabouts.

The former divides theſe ſounds thus, viz. into nine vowels *aw*, *o*, *oo*, *uh*, *ah*, *eh*, *ih*, *ae*, *ee*; as in *war*, *more*, *fool*, *run*, *charm*, *men*, *bid*, *fame*, *ſeen*. Nine ſemivowels, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *dh*, *v*, z, *zh*; as in *ſpur*, *rill*, *him*, *ſin*, *ſing*, *breathe*, *leave*, *buz*, *viſion*. Five aſpirates, *h*, *th*, *f*, *s*, *ſh*; as in *hah*, *thin*, *leaf*, *hiſs*, *wiſh*. And ſix mutes, *b*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *t*, *k*; as in *web*, *wood*, *log*, *lip*, *lot*, *week*.

The latter adds one ſound to the aſpirates, viz. *wh*, as in *wheel*; and at firſt leaves out one of the vowel ſounds, viz.—*ae* as in *fame*; but afterwards brings it in again, and expreſſes it by y̆i, as in *fierce*.

It is likewiſe well obſerved by him, that the human voice is only capable of expreſſing eleven diſtinct vowel ſounds, as is ſufficiently demonſtrated from the order of their formation.—Nine as above, and two more, as in the words *good* and *coal* as vulgarly pronounced, by ſome.

The eleven Vowels may ſtand in pairs thus:

Throat	y̆	aw	ă	ā	ae	ee	of the palate
	ŭ	ō	ŏ	oe	eu	oo	of the lip

I have added ŏ only to fill up the ſpace; for as it is only the long ſound of *aw* ſhortened, it cannot, therefore, of itſelf be reckoned a different vowel ſound.

The LONG SOUNDS.

	A	E	I	O	U
as,	ba	be	bi	bo	bu
in,	*m*a*d*e	m*e*te	p*i*ne	n*o*te	t*u*ne
or,	br*a*-zen	c*e*-dar	p*i*-lot	gl*o*-ry	scr*u*-ple

SHORT SOUNDS.

as,	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
in,	b*a*d	b*e*d	b*i*d	bl*o*t	d*u*ll
or,	g*a*l-l*a*nt	k*e*n-n*e*l	*i*m-pr*i*nt	c*o*m-m*o*n	s*u*l-ph*u*r

BROAD SOUNDS.

in,	b*a*ll	th*e*re	f*ie*ld	m*o*ve	p*u*ll
or,	w*a*lk	wh*e*re	obl*ige*	wh*o*le	b*u*sh, &c,

SLENDER SOUNDS.

in,	syll*a*ble	h*er*	sh*ir*t	c*o*me	riv*u*let
or,	culp*a*ble	h*er*d	b*ir*d	s*o*me	pleas*u*re

N. B.

	1	2	3	7	1	2
A	lade	lad	ball	syllable	ā	ă
	4	1	1	5	3	4
E	mete	met	where	embark	aw	ee
	5	4	7		5	6
I	*pine*	pin	oblige	bird	ĭ	ō
	6	3	8	7	7	8
O	note	not	move	some	ŭ	oo
	7	8	10		9	10
U	*tune*	tun	pull	rivulet	ae	eu

9 9

ae or y̆i as in fame *or* fierce

N. B. That *i* and *u* long in English are real diphthongs, and therefore not to be reckoned simple sounds.

As all the vowels are formed by the free emission of the breath, through the throat, mouth, and lips (each of which has two parts, viz. the two sides of the throat, upper and under jaw, and upper and under lip) and likewise as they are formed only by the approaching or drawing near of these pairs of organs to one another, and not by their contact or appulse, as in consonants; hence, they seem, in general, to be formed by

N.B. This laſt ſound of *u* is nearly expreſſed in moſt words of more than one ſyllable, which end in *ure* unaccented, as *leiſure*, *meaſure*, *treaſure*, &c.

And if you change *rivulet*, &c. for *dull*, then will the ſlender ſounds of the vowels have almoſt all (or nearly) the ſame ſound, viz. that of *u* guttural. Or, perhaps, ſometimes that of *i* guttural.

From this *ſcheme* we may ſee that the vowels are long when they are placed, or ſtand laſt in their ſyllables.

And

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by putting the organs uſed in their formation as near as poſſible into the form of a flute, and then ſtraitening or enlarging the paſſage of the breath, in theſe different parts, as occaſion may require; and at the ſame time modulating the voice uttered through the larynx by means of the tongue. Hence remark, that there is hardly any vowel formed without a peculiar aid from the tongue: The throat vowels leaſt, the palate and the lip ſomething more.

ĭ and ŭ, the firſt pair of vowels, are formed by the throat; the laſt of which has ſome little aſſiſtance from the tongue.

aw and ă are formed by the palate and root of the tongue: the former by the root of the tongue being drawn back, ſunk or removed very much from the palate; and the latter with the tongue not ſo far removed from the palate, and with its ſides lying againſt the ſide teeth of the under jaw.

ae and *ee*, by the palate and fore part of the tongue: the latter by elevating this part of the tongue (the point juſt bent downwards) very near the fore part of the palate: and the former by removing this part of the tongue a little farther from the palate than *ee*; and its back part pretty high too, while its ſides preſs againſt the ſide teeth of the upper jaw.

ā is of a middle nature, or rather may be joined with either of the claſſes of palate vowels; for the whole tongue is uſed in forming this letter; firſt its point is bent a little downwards, the whole remaining part thereof formed into a hollow lengthways; and the root of it not being ſo much depreſſed as in forming *aw* or ă, nor any part of it ſo much elevated as in *ae* or *ee*, while its ſides ly pretty low along the ſide teeth of the upper jaw. The mouth eaſily opened.

All

And they are generally ſhort when they are not laſt, or are in ſyllables which end with conſonants.

Yet obſerve, that the vowels are ſometimes *long*, even when the ſyllables end with conſonants: thus,

A is ſometimes long before *n*, i. e. when the next ſyllable begins with *g* ſoft; as *an-gel, ſtran-ger, man-ger*, &c.

I is ſounded long before *gh, ght, gn, ld*, and *nd*; as *high, nigh, right, ſight, ſign, child, mind*, &c.

O is almoſt always long before two conſonants; as, *bold, cold, boll, toll, bolt, fork, port, torn, ſhorn*, &c.

All vowels are commonly ſounded long, when they are followed by *e* final, if only one conſonant come between them; as *made, mete, bite, note, tune, rhyme*, &c. But

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All the lip-vowels ō, *oe, eu, oo*, are formed by an eaſy motion of the lips, while the organs remain nearly in the ſame poſition as in the formation of their correſponding palate vowels, have only, perhaps, a ſlight motion of the under jaw, and as little motion of the tongue as poſſible, in order to let the breath paſs ſmoothly along.

N. B. That the vowel ſounds *oe* and *eu* (eſpecially the former, as it is ſeldom, if at all, uſed in the Engliſh language, properly pronounced) may, perhaps, be thought ſomewhat difficult to form; but this difficulty will ſoon be ſurmounted, if the foregoing directions be properly attended to: i. e. to keep (in forming them) as near as poſſible the ſame poſition of the organs, that is uſed in forming their correſponding palate-vowels; and moving your lips as you do to form ō or *oo*; or, perhaps, ſomething near the poſition of whiſtling, only (as theſe are ſounds between theſe two viz. ō and *oo*) the hollow formed in the mouth muſt be kept pretty much towards the fore part thereof, as the back part of it is nearly filled up with the root of the tongue. The ſound of the latter is pretty well expreſſed in that ſound which precedes *oo* in the diphthongal ſound heard in theſe words *true, few, news*, &c. which is nearly that of the Greek *u-pſilon*, or French *u*. And the ſound of the former is nearly expreſſed in the French words *coeur*, heart; *ſoeur*, ſiſter; *moeurs*, manners, &c.

But note, if two conſonants intervene, *e* final does not lengthen the foregoing vowel; as *lance*, *hence*, *purge*, &c.

Note again, that words ending with *e* ſilent (when they have a termination added, beginning with a vowel) *e* is then dropt; as, *loved*, *famous*, *loving*, &c.

From the foregoing obſervations on the vowels, the following rules of ſpelling may be very properly deduced.

1. When a ſingle conſonant comes between two vowels, it generally goes to the vowel after it; but if the vowel before it be ſounded ſhort, then it ought to be kept with this fore-going vowel.

2. when ſeveral conſonants come between two vowels, if the firſt be ſounded *long*, then all the conſonants, if poſſible, ſhould go to the laſt vowel; but if the firſt be ſounded *ſhort*, then one conſonant, at leaſt, ſhould be kept with the foregoing vowel.

Note—if two conſonants have one ſound, ſuch as *ch*, *ph*, *ſh*, *th*, *wh*, *ng*, &c. they follow the rule of ſingle conſonants.

Note alſo, if *l* or *r* be the latter of two conſonants, they follow the ſame rule.

3. If two vowels meet together, and both be diſtinctly ſounded, they muſt be parted in ſpelling.—But, N.B. That this rule ought every where to be particularly reſpected, i. e. to keep to diſtinct ſounds in the partition of all ſyllables whatever:——For a ſyllable is a perfect, vocal, articulate ſound, uttered by one impulſe of the breath.

The ſyllables in a word are always equal to the number of vowels that are in it:—Unleſs two vowels meet together and form a diphthong, &c. or *e* be ſilent at the end thereof.

The meeting of two vowels in one ſyllable form a diphthong.

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The diphthongs proper to the Engliſh Language * (as will appear by the marginal note) will amount only to twenty one in all, viz. the fourteen following, *ai*, *au*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ie*, *oa*, *oe*, *oi*, *oo*, *ou*, *ui*; together with the ſeven ſubſtitute diphthongs, viz. *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, *uy*, *aw*. *ew*, and *ow*.

Theſe may be properly divided into three kinds; 1. Into *proper*, i. e. where both vowels keep their proper ſounds. 2. Into *ſemi-ſounding*, i e. where but only one of the vowels keeps its proper ſound.—3. Into *improper*, i. e. where neither of the vowels keep their proper ſounds; but take a ſound different from either.

Again,

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* As we have ſeven vowels in Engliſh, of conſequence, the different combinations of theſe, two and two, &c. would amount to forty-nine diphthongs in our language; but as *y* and *w*, when they ſtand laſt, are only ſubſtitutes for *i* and *u*, hence the number of Engliſh diphthongs will thereby be reduced to thirty five.—And as *y* and *w*, when they ſtand firſt, are by ſome reckoned conſonants, or otherwiſe, in this poſition, they conſtantly retain the ſounds of *ee* and *oo*, which are the ſame ſounds as *i* and *u* here, hence the number of Engliſh diphthongs will again be hereby reduced to twenty-five (four of theſe being reckoned before). Again, *aa*, *ae*, *ao*; and *ia*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*; and *ua*, *ue*, *uo*, *uu*, are not reckoned into the number of Engliſh diphthongs: The three firſt are only uſed in proper names, and ſound ā, *ae* and ō, reſpectively: and all the reſt keep the proper ſounds of both vowels (the firſt always ſounding *ee* or *oo* as above) and the ſound of the ſecond vowel is ruled by the letters following it.

I. The firſt claſs, or *proper ſounding* diphthongs, after having rejected all thoſe beginning with *y* and *w*, alſo thoſe beginning with *i* and *u* (which have the ſame ſound or power as before mentioned) except *ie* and *ui*; hence we have no more proper diphthongs in Engliſh than the three following *oï*, *oü*, *ew*; as in *joy*, *houſe*, *few*.

Again, obſerve, that ſome of the above diphthongs belong only to one claſs, ſome to two of theſe, and ſome to all the three claſſes;—and moreover, ſome of theſe (beſides their claſſical ſounds) vary by being ſounded long or ſhort.——But all of them are reduced to ſome one or more of the ſounds of the ſimple vowels, and hence may be learned with little trouble, after the ſounds of the vowels are perfectly known.

Note, alſo, that in *proper* diphthongs both vowels are ſounded in the ſame time, as one long vowel:—ſo that when long or ſhort ſounds are mentioned in *ſemi-ſounding*, or *improper* diphthongs, theſe muſt be underſtood

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II. The ſecond claſs, or *ſemi-ſounding* diphthongs, take in almoſt the whole liſt of diphthongs, as mentioned above; wherein, ſome few of theſe ſound their firſt vowel, ſome the ſecond, and ſome few both; as, *ai*, *au*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *ie*, *oa*, *oe*, *oo*, *ou*; each of theſe ſound the long ſound of their firſt vowel; as in, *gain*, *gauge*, *leave*, *ſeen*, *ſeize*, *people*, *cries*, *road*, *roe*, *door*, *court*. And *eu* and *ui* have the long ſound of their ſecond vowel; as in *feud*, *guide*.

Again, *ea*, *ei*, *ie*, *oe*, *ou*, have, beſides the long ſound of their firſt vowel, likewiſe the long ſound of their ſecond vowel; as in *ſwear*, *neither*, *grieve*, *oeconomy*, *youth*.

III. The third claſs, or *improper ſounding* diphthongs, are, *au*, *ei*, *oo*, *oo*, *ou*, *ui*; as in *caught*, *reign*, *ſhoe*, *book*, *could*, *fruit*. The firſt ſounds *a* broad, the ſecond *a* long, and the four laſt ſound *w*.

N. B. Some of the diphthongs, as already remarked, have ſounds differing from any of theſe, as *au* ſounds ă in *jaunt*, *eo* ſounds ĕ in *leopard*, and ŏ in *geometry*—*ie* ſounds ĕ in *friend*, and ĭ in *ſieve*—*oo* ſounds ŭ in *blood*—*ou* ſounds ŏ in *cough*, and ŭ in *touch*—*ui* ſounds ĭ in *guilt*. To *ui* here ſounding ī and ĭ may be added *wī* and *wĭ* ſounded as in *quite*, *quit*, &c.

The ſubſtitute diphthongs generally follow the ſounds of theſe they are ſubſtituted for; as, *ay* ſounds *a* long, *aw* ſounds *a* broad, &c.—only, *ew* ſounds *o* long in *ſhew*.

ſtood of the vowel ſounds which theſe diphthongs follow in their pronunciation; as, *ie* in *field* and *friend*, &c.

Engliſh *triphthongs*, i. e. the meeting of three vowels, are properly ſix, viz. *eau*, *ieu*, *(iew)* *uai*, *uea*, *uee*.

Again, the conſonants (ſee page 2.) which have more ſounds than one are the eight following, *c*, *g*, *n*, *ſ*, *t*, *x*, *ch*, *th*.

C has three ſounds, viz. *k*, *s*, *ſh*, as in *c*lear, *c*ircle, ſpe*c*ial.

G has two ſounds, *g*, *j*, as in *g*angrene, *g*inger.

N has two ſounds, *n*, *ng*, as in ca*n*dle, ba*n*quet.

S has four ſounds, *s*, *z*, *ſh*, *zh*, as in *ſ*ent, prai*ſe*, paſſion, lie*ſ*ure.

T has two ſounds, *t*, *ſh*, as in *t*ender, por*t*ion.

X has three ſounds, *cs*, *gs*, *ksh*, as in bo*x*, e*x*ult, fluxion.

Ch has three ſounds, *tſh*, *ſh*, *k*, as in *ch*urc*h*, *ch*aiſe, *ch*ord.

Th has three ſounds, *th*, *dh*, *t*, as in *th*in, *th*ine, *th*ames.

The Situations in which theſe are ſo ſounded are as follow:

C and *G* ſound their firſt or hard ſound, *k* and *g*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*.

C and *G* ſound their ſecond or ſoft ſound, *s* and *j*, before *e*, *i*, or *y*.

N ſounds *ng* before, *c*, *k*, *g*, *q* or *x*; as, u*n*cle, i*n*k, a*n*ger, ci*n*que, li*n*x; but *n* in almoſt all other ſituations.

S ſounds *s*, 1. At the beginning of words—2. In the middle of words, before or after another conſonant—3. In the end of words, after, *c*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *q*, and *th* ſounding *th*.

S ſounds

S ſounds *z*, generally, 1. In the middle of words, between two vowels—2. In the end of words, after a diphthong, or before *e* ſilent—3. In the end, alſo, after *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v* and *th*, when it ſounds *dh*.

S ſounds *zh* in the middle of ſome words, between two vowels, eſpecially thoſe words, having the diphthongs *ea* or *ei* before it, or *io* after it; as in plea*ſ*ure, lei*ſ*ure, vi*ſ*ion, &c.

As for the ſound of *ſh* common to *c*, *ſ*, *t*, (and in ſome meaſure to *x*) this happens only when they ſtand before *i* and another vowel.

X ſounds, in general, *gs*, when it ſtands between *e* and another vowel, or between *e* and *h*, if the following ſyllable be accented; but if the firſt vowel be accented, then *x* ſounds *ks*.

N.B. That *ci*, *ſi*, *ti*, each of theſe (as before mentioned) ſound *ſh*, when they have another vowel after them.

Hence *tion* (ſounds *ſhon*, &c.) *ſion*, *tial*, *cean*, *cian*, *tian*, *tiate*, *tient*, *cient*, *tious*, *cious*, *ſcious*, *ſcience*, *geon*, *gion*.

I in many terminations ſounds *y*; as, *ion* (ſounds *yon*, &c.) *ier*, *iard*, *iant*, *ial*, *iel*, &c.

Again obſerve, that there are ſeveral letters in Engliſh, which, when in particular ſituations and conjunction with others, they are not ſounded at all, viz. *'bt*, *m'b*, *'g'h*, *'gm*, *'gn*, *'kn*, *'ps*, *'pt*, *r'h*, *'wr*, *g'ue*, *q'ue*; as in de*b*t, la*m*b, ni*gh*t, *ph*legm, *ſ*ign, *k*now, p*ſ*alm, re*c*eipt, r*h*ime, *w*rong, to*ng*ue, anti*q*ue. ——The letters not ſounded are marked with a *comma* above them.

Note alſo, that *e* before *s* at the end of words, is not ſounded, unleſs ſome of the ſeven following characters immediately precede it; viz. *c*, *g*, *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, *ſh*: as, deſire*s*, deprive*s*, debate*s*, &c. but in prince*s*, pledge*s*, deſpiſe*s*, axe*s*, amaze*s*, churche*s*, vaniſhe*s*, &c.

SECTION II.

Of the WORDS *in* SPEECH.

PARTS of ſpeech are commonly reckoned eight.

Four *declinable:* Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.

Four *indeclinable:* Adverb, Prepoſition, Interjection, Conjunction.

Beſides theſe eight common to all languages, the Engliſh has two articles, viz. *a* and *the*, the former called *indefinite*, and the latter *definite*.

The *indefinite* article, *a* (or *an* before a vowel, or *h* mute) when prefixed to a word, is uſed two ways.

1. It fixes it to *ſome one* ſpecies, order, or number of things; as, *a lion is a very ſtrong animal*, &c.

2. It limits it to *ſome one particular* of a ſpecies, order, or number; but undiſtinguiſhed from the reſt; as, *I heard a man ſay ſo.*

The *definite* article, *the*, prefixed, is likewiſe uſed two ways.

1. It fixes it to *one certain* ſpecies, order, or number of things; as, *the lion is the king of beaſts*, &c.

2. It limits it to *ſome certain particular*, diſtinguiſhed from all others of the ſame ſpecies, order, or number; as, *I ſaw the lion.*

I. A *Noun* is of two kinds; viz. Subſtantive and Adjective.

A *Subſtantive* is the name of a thing, perſon, or place, and admits of *a, an, the, good, bad, great, little*, or ſome other known adjective before it; as, *a*, or *the good man.*

N. B. An *Adjective* denotes the *quality, condition*, or *property* of ſome ſubſtantive, and has no determinate

ate ſenſe with *a* or *the* before it; but requires *man, woman, thing,* or ſome other ſubſtantive after it:—— and, beſides, *adjectives* admit of degrees of compariſon; as, *a good thing, better woman, beſt man*; and ſo of others.

II. *Pronouns* are uſed inſtead of *nouns,* to prevent the too frequent repetition of them;—and as they are a part of ſpeech ſo often made uſe of, they are, therefore, generally enumerated in grammars under the article of Pronouns, and ſo ought to be got perfectly by heart.

III. A *Verb* includes time, denotes *being, doing, acting* or *ſuffering;* and admits of the perſonal pronouns before it; as, *I, thou, we, ye, you, he, ſhe, it,* or *they love, loves, loveſt,* &c.

N. B. That *helping-verbs* in Engliſh, are *ſuch verbs* as are made uſe of in conjugating other verbs, or ſuch as are uſed in forming the different tenſes of other verbs.

IV. *Participles* include time as verbs, and as they reſpect the three primary tenſes, they are therefore called by the ſame names, viz. *preſent, paſt* and *future;* and each of theſe *active* and *paſſive.* The *preſent participle active* always ends in *ing,*—the paſſive has the word *being* before the participle paſt.—— The *paſt participle,* both *active* and *paſſive,* ends in the ſame manner, i. e. generally in *d,* though ſometimes in *t,* or *n,* and in ſome few verbs alſo in *e;* but are thus diſtinguiſhed, viz. the former has always ſome part of the verb *have* before it, and the latter ſome part of the verb *am* ——The *future participle active* has *about to* prefixed before the preſent of the verb; and the *paſſive, about to be* prefixed before the paſt participle of the verb. But all of them are adjectives, and therefore have ſome ſubſtantive either before or after them, with which they agree.

Note,

Note, that *Gerunds* in Engliſh always end in—*ing*, like *preſent participles;* but they are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by being ſubſtantives, and likewiſe they, for the moſt part, have ſome prepoſition before them. They are moreover declined like a noun ſubſtantive ſingular, only they have no vocative caſe, but have both an *active* and a *paſſive* ſignification.

V. *Adverbs* denote *quality* or *quantity*, and do all, or moſt of them anſwer to ſome one of the following queſtions, viz. *how*, *how much*, *when*, or *where?*—eſpecially when the anſwer gives no word, that is known by the preceding rules, to be a ſubſtantive or adjective.

Note farther, that *Adverbs* are contractions of ſentences, generally ſerving to denote the *cauſe*, *manner*, *inſtrument*, *time*, *place*, *order*, or ſome other circumſtance of action; as, *wiſely*, i e. in a wiſe manner; *now*, i. e. at this time; *here*, i. e. in this place, &c.

Again, *Adverbs* admit of no variation, except ſome few of them, which have the degrees of compariſon; as, *often*,—*er*,—*eſt*; *ſoon*,—*er*,—*eſt*, &c.——

N.B Adverbs derived of adjectives generally end in *ly*.

VI. *Prepoſitions* ſhew the *relation*, *ſituation*, or *reſpect* of one ſubſtantive to another, and do properly require the oblique caſes of pronouns after them; as, *to me*, *among them*, *with him*, &c

N.B. Prepoſitions in moſt languages may be reduced to about thirty ſix in number, or eighteen pairs (generally oppoſites) or ſix combinations or claſſes of ſix each.* *The*

* The beſt way of coming at the knowledge of prepoſitions, eſpecially the four laſt combinations of them, is to conſider them with reſpect to the motion or reſt, poſition or ſituation, which is expreſſed by arrows in ſhooting at butts: and conſidering the arrow firſt in its motion or flight towards the mark; as likely to hit or miſs; how far, and in what reſpect to miſs; as, by going

The first Combination.

Pair 1. OF (ſig. poſſes.). WITH (inſtru.).
2. BY (inſtru.). FOR (the ſake of).
3. OUT-OF (matter). CONCERNING.

The ſecond Combination.

1. ACCORDING-TO.——INSTEAD-OF.
2. WITH (together with). WITHOUT.
3. FOR (on the ſide of). AGAINST.

The third Combination.

1. TOWARDS.———FROM.
2. AT (near). OFF (at a diſtance).
3. OVER.———ABOUT.

The fourth Combination.

1. INTO.———OUT-OF.
2. WITHIN.———WITHOUT.
3. THROUGH.——BESIDE (by the ſide).

The fifth Combination.

1. UPWARDS.——DOWNWARDS.
2. ABOVE.———BELOW.
3. BEFORE.———BEHIND.

The ſixth Combination.

1. UPON.———UNDER.
2. ON-THIS-SIDE.——BEYOND.
3. BETWIXT (two objects). AGAINST, i e. over againſt, or oppoſite to one of them.

VII. *Interjections* are broken, imperfect ſentences, ſerving to denote ſudden ſurprize, paſſion or emotion of the mind, reſpecting ſorrow, joy, diſlike, approbation, exclamation, admiration, &c. as, *ah, alas, hey, brave, phy, away, well, well-done, O, ho, ha, aha, ſtrange, &c.* VIII. *Con-*

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going over; under; aſide; coming near; going wide, &c.—Secondly, after it is fixed or at reſt; then conſidering its ſituation with reſpect to the mark, in the ſame manner as you did when in motion.

As for the two firſt claſſes, the former reſpects the different kinds of cauſes; as the *inſtrumental, efficient*, and *material cauſes;* the latter relates to ſome *exemplary, ſocial*, and *adjuvant object*, or *ſubject*, and the contrary.

VIII. *Conjunctions* * are those words which join or couple other sentences together, declaring their connection with †, and shewing their dependence upon, one another :—The proper conjunctions are only, *and, or, either, neither, nor:* But those commonly received in English as such, are

And, also, nor, neither—For, because, or, either—But, that, altho', therefore—If, yet, unless, wherefore.

SECTION III.

Of NOUNS.

A *Noun* is declined by genders, cases, and numbers.

Genders, in English, are three, *masculine, feminine,* and *neuter.*

Substantives have one gender; Adjectives have three, though mostly invariable. Cases

* N. B. That some Conjunctions have others answering them, in the subsequent member of the sentence; as, *although —yet* or *nevertheless; as—as* or *so; either—or; neither—nor; whether—or; so—that,* &c.

Note again, that every *adjective* must have a *substantive*, and every *relative-pronoun*, must have an *antecedent*, and every *finite-verb* must have a *nominative* either expressed or understood.——[A *relative* is that which has relation or reference to something else; and an *antecedent* is what goes before, to which something following has relation, &c.]

Also remember, that the proper *substantive*, *antecedent*, and *nominative*, are found by asking the question, *who?* or *what?* with the adjective, relative or verb.

Again, the *nominative* generally goes before the *verb* in English; and the *accusative* or case of *action* comes after it.—— But note, 1. That when the verb is in the imperative mood, it has the nominative after it. 2. The same construction happens when a question is asked. 3. Likewise, when *it* or *there* stands immediately before the verb.

And every thing is the third person except *I, thou, we, ye,* and *you*—and the *relatives* to these, or their *possessives.*

† A copulative signifies words joined together by a conjunction.——A collective signifies a multitude of the same kind reduced into one whole.

Caſes are ſix, nominative, genitive, dative, accuſative, vocative and ablative.

Numbers are two, *ſingular* and *plural.*

N. B. Though ſome grammarians would almoſt perſuade us that there are no caſes in the Engliſh language; yet the three circumſtances of *Relation* or *Connection* in human life, viz. of POSSESSION, INTERCHANGE, and ACTION, muſt be expreſſed by caſes in Engliſh as well as in any other language; i. e. POSSESSION by the *genitive*, whoſe ſigns are *s* with an apoſtrophe at the end of the word, or the particle *of* placed before it; as, *St. Paul's church*, or *the church of St. Paul*:—INTERCHANGE, by the *dative*, whoſe ſigns (or the power of its ſigns) are, the particles *to* or *for*; as, *he gave me this book*; *he bought me this horſe*, &c. where the pronoun *me*, in both examples, moſt evidently appears to be the *dative caſe* in Engliſh, i. e. *to* or *for me*; and which any one, the leaſt converſant in the Saxon-tongue will readily know.—And laſtly, the caſe of ACTION, which is expreſſed by the *accuſative*; as, *I love him*, *we ſaw them*, &c &c.

Note alſo, that all other relations, beſides theſe three above, muſt refer to *reſt* or *motion*, *place* or *time*; and are expreſſed by the prepoſitions, in ſome one of the ſix combinations abovementioned.

Hence the forms of an Engliſh Noun may ſtand thus:

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Ablat.
	a	*of a*	*to* or *for a*	*a*	*o*	*with a*
	an	*of an*	*to* or *for an*	*an*	*o*	*from an*
	the	*of the*	*to* or *for the*	*the*	*o*	*in, by,* &c *the*
S	King	king *or* 's, king		king	king	king
P.	Kings	kings	kings	kings	kings	kings

And of any other regular Engliſh Noun.

Only, N. B. That the nominative and accuſative are known by their ſituation. And that *the* may be uſed

uſed in both the ſingular and plural numbers; but *a* or *an* in the ſingular only; except with ſome nouns of number.

Obſerve again, that declenſion is either *regular, irregular, defective* or *redundant*.

Regular declenſion forms the plural by adding *s* to the ſingular: Some few, viz. ſuch as end in *ch, ſh, ſs, x,* or *y,* by adding *es;* as, *book, books; church, churches; fiſh—es; aſs—es; fox—es; cry, cries,* &c.

Note here, thoſe ſeven endings of words, mentioned in page 10, which have a ſyllable more in the plural than in the ſingular.

Irregular declenſion forms the plural differing otherwiſe from the ſingular; as nouns in *f* or *fe,* change theſe into *ves;* as, *leaf, knife,* &c. except thoſe ending in *oof, ff, rf,* and ſome others, which are regular. *A man,* has in the plural, *men; a woman, women; an ox, oxen; a gooſe, geeſe; a foot, feet; a mouſe, mice; a louſe, lice; a die, dice; a penny, pence,* &c. *ſheep, deer, hoſe,* &c. are the ſame in both numbers, viz. *ſheep, deer,* &c.

Defective declenſion is when caſe or number is wanting; *gold, ſilver, braſs,* &c.—*riches, tongs, ſciſſors,* &c.

Redundant is when caſe or number has more words than one; as, *cow, cows, kine,* &c.

ADJECTIVES are compared, whoſe ſignification increaſes or diminiſhes.

Degrees of compariſon are three, the *poſitive, comparative,* and *ſuperlative.*

The *poſitive* is an adjective comparable but not formed.

The *comparative* adds *r* or *er* to the poſitive; as, *hard—er.*

The *ſuperlative* adds *ſt* or *eſt* to the poſitive; *as, hard—eſt.*

Irregular

Irregular forms the *comparative* and *ſuperlative* otherwiſe: as, *good, better, beſt; bad, worſe, worſt; little, leſs, leaſt; much* (or *many*) *more, moſt; near, nearer, next*, &c.

Defective compariſon is when any degree is wanting; as in ſome of the above; *good*, wants the comparative and ſuperlative; *beſt* wants the poſitive, and ſo of others.

The five following adverbs are frequently uſed in compariſon, viz. *more, leſs*, equal, the comparative, *moſt, leaſt, very*, the ſuperlative.

SECTION IV.

Of PRONOUNS.

THERE are five kinds of Pronouns in Engliſh: viz. *perſonal, poſſeſſive, relative, demonſtrative*, and *indeterminate*.

1. Pronouns *perſonal*, ſimple and primitive ſubſtantives, are ſix.——And which may very properly again be diſtinguiſhed into the perſon *acting*, the perſon *poſſeſſing*, the perſon of *intercourſe* (or *interchange*, as in the noun) and the perſon *ſuffering*. [See the table.]

N. B. The perſon *acting* is the *nominative*, the perſon *poſſeſſing*, the *genitive;* the perſon of *intercourſe*, the *dative;* and the perſon *ſuffering*, the *accuſative*.

2. Pronouns *poſſeſſive*, derivative adjectives are ſixteen; and theſe are properly again divided into *conjunctive* and *abſolute:* each of the former having its proper correſpondent in the latter, with ſome ſmall variation, except *his* and *its*, which are the ſame (as to form) in both. [See the table.]

3. Pronouns *relative* adjectives are two and one ſubſtantive.——*Interrogatives* are the ſame in form as relatives. [See the table].

4. Pro.

4. Pronouns *demonſtrative* adjectives are two, viz. *this* and *that*, whoſe plurals are *theſe* and *thoſe* reſpectively; and which do always point directly at the perſon or thing demonſtrated.

5. Pronouns *indeterminate* adjectives are of two kinds, viz. numeral and indefinite.

Numeral are thoſe which expreſs number or quantity, and are about eight or nine; as, *any*, *one*, *each*, *every*, *all*, *many*, *ſeveral*, *few*, *no* or *none*, &c. ſeveral of which may be compounded: as, *any-one*, *no-one*, *any-body*, *no-body*, *every-one*, &c.

Indefinite pronouns denote a perſon or thing in a general or unlimited ſenſe, and are about nine or ten; viz. *ſome*, *other*, *others*, *another*, *ſame*, *certain*, *ſuch*, *either*, *neither*, *both*, &c. ſeveral of which are mere adjectives—and likewiſe ſeveral of them may be compounded; as, *ſome-body*, *ſelf-ſame*, *ſome-ſuch*, &c. alſo, *who-ever*, *whoſo-ever*, *whatever*, *whatſoever*, &c. may be reckoned among theſe laſt.

A Table of PRONOUNS.

		Agent or *Leader.*	*Action*	*Intercourſe*	*Poſſeſſion*	*Conjunctive*	*Abſolute*
1ſt P.	*ſing.*	I	me	*to, for* } me	*of* me	my	mine
	plur.	we	us	— us	— us	our	ours
2d P.	*ſing.*	thou, you	thee	— thee	— thee	thy	thine
	plur.	you, ye	you	— you	— you	your	yours
3d P.	*maſc.*	he	him	— him	— him	his *	his
	fem.	ſhe	her	— her	— her	her	hers
	neut.	it	it	— it	— it	its *	its
3d P. plural		they	them	--them	--them	their	theirs
Interrog. of	Perſ.	who	whom	whom	whom	whoſe	whoſe
	Thin.	which	*	what		whereof	

* N. B. That *which* and *what* are ſaid to have no variation of caſe or number.

Note alſo, that theſe three laſt pronouns, *who*, *which*, *what*, as before mentioned are uſed as relatives.

Again

SECTION V.

of VERBS.

A VERB denotes exiſtence, action, or ſuffering with time.

A *Verb* is declined by voices, moods, tenſes, numbers and perſons.

Voices are generally ſaid to be two, viz. active and paſſive.

The Engliſh has a *middle-voice*, which is formed by the active participle of the verb, with the ſubſtantive verb *am* varied through it's different tenſes.

The *paſſive-voice* is formed nearly in the ſame manner, i. e. by the verb ſubſtantive varied through it's different tenſes, with the paſſive participle of the verb.

Moods are four, the indicative, ſubjunctive, imperative and infinitive.

Tenſes are primarily three, the preſent, paſt, and future.

Each

Again, that the word *that* is likewiſe very often uſed as a relative, and refers either to perſons or things.——It's plural is *thoſe*.

Again, that *what* is always related to things, and includes in itſelf the antecedent-noun; and therefore is the ſame as, *this which*, or *that which*, &c. with their plurals.

Again, that the words *own* and *ſelf* are often joined with the poſſeſſive pronouns to make them more emphatical. The former is uſed the ſame in both numbers, but the latter in the plural makes *ſelves*.

Again, that *here*, *there* and *where*, when compounded with the particles *of*, *by*, *upon*, *about*, *in*, *with*; are often uſed inſtead of *this*, *that*, *which*, *what*, compounded with theſe ſame particles; as, *thereof* the ſame as, *of this*; *whereof*, *of this*; *herewith*, *with this*, &c.

Each of theſe again are either *perfect* or *imperfect* (and ſo make ſix) according as the time is either finiſhed or unfiniſhed.

Numbers are two, as in the noun, ſingular and plural.

Perſons are three, 1. *I*, 2. *thou, you*, 3. *he, ſhe, it*, and their plurals.

Conjugation is regular, irregular or defective.

A *Verb* is ſubſtantive (or neuter) active or paſſive.

A verb *ſubſtantive* or neuter, ſignifies merely the exiſtence of its nominative.

A verb *active* ſignifies the action of its nominative.

A verb active *tranſitive* has an accuſative after it.

A verb active *intranſitive* has no accuſative after it.

A verb *paſſive* ſignifies it's perſon to be acted upon.

All participles partake of the nature of both noun and verb.

Engliſh verbs have but very ſmall variation in their tenſes; few or none exceeding three. [See page 22.]

This ſcarcity of variation, in conjugating Engliſh verbs, is made up by auxiliary or helping verbs, commonly called ſigns.

Theſe are about eighteen in number, which may again be divided into *variable* and *invariable* ſigns.

The *variable ſigns* have a *preſent* and a *paſt* of the ſame nature; as, *do, did; have, had; ſhall, ſhould; will, would; may, might; can, could.*

N. B. That *do* and *have*, are varied beſides in the ſecond and third perſons ſingular, all the reſt in the ſecond only.——Note alſo, that *have* and *be* are the principal helping verbs, the former in the active, the latter in the paſſive and middle voices.

The *invariable ſigns* are *muſt, let, to, ing, ed.* *

* The verb *muſt* admits of no variation, and denotes compulſion or neceſſity.

The verb *ought* is nearly of the ſame kind, and denotes obligation or duty.

Let

Several eminent grammarians have reduced almoſt all Engliſh verbs (which are about 4500) to four conjugations, according to theſe three principal parts before-mentioned, viz. thoſe commonly called the *preſent*, *imperfect* and *perfect* tenſes of the indicative mood; to which we may add the preſent or active participle.

N. B. That the preſent infinitive of all verbs, is the ſame with the preſent indicative of the ſame; except only, the verb *to be*.

Hence then we may ſee, that the principal parts of all Engliſh verbs, are the three firſt perſons, of the three firſt tenſes, of the indicative mood; leaving out the perſonal pronouns, and the helping verb *have*.

Hence the 1ſt claſs has theſe three principal parts alike;
as, I *caſt* I *caſt* I have *caſt*.
The 2d has the preſent and perfect both alike;
as, I *come* I *came* I have *come*,
The 3d has the imperfect and perfect both alike;
as, I *love* I *loved* I have *loved*.
The 4th has all the three principal parts different;
as, I *take* I *took* I have *taken*.

Only obſerve that verbs of the third *claſs* or *conjugation*, are by far the moſt numerous; for, except about 150 ſimple verbs with their compounds, all the 4500, mentioned above, may be ſaid to be of the third conjugation; which (we may ſee) generally ends in *ed*, in both its ſecond and third principal parts.

But

Let, not only expreſſes permiſſion, but alſo praying, exhorting, commanding.

To, is the general *ſign* of the infinitive mood, and denotes that it is not confined to either numbers or perſons as the other moods are.

—*ing*, as before remarked, is the conſtant *ſign* of the active or preſent participle.

—*ed*, or *'d* is likewiſe the general *ſign* of the paſſive or paſt participle; though ſometimes, it ends in *t*, *n*, or *e*.

But note, that this ending, *ed*, according to the genius of the Engliſh language, (which delights in monoſyllables and ſhort words) is often contracted into *d*, with an apoſtrophe: and again, this *'d* is ſometimes changed into *t*; as, *dreamed, dream'd, dreamt*,

Verbs which chiefly admit of *t* are thoſe which end in *ch, ck, p, x, m, ll, ſs*; as, *fetcht, checkt, tipt, fixt, dreamt, dwelt, paſt.*——N. B. That verbs ending in *ll* or *ſs* drop one of theſe letters in forming theſe two parts; as, *dwell, paſs*, &c.

Note again, ſome verbs change *ee, ea, oo* in the preſent into *e* and *o* in the imperfect and perfect; as, *bleed, bled; lead, led; ſhoot, ſhot:*——Some others change *i* into *u*; as, *begin, begun; ſing, ſung*. And again, ſome others change *i* into *ou*; as, *bind, bound; find, found; fight, fought*, &c.

The verbs, *have, make, ſeek, ſell, ſtand, teach, tell*, and ſome others (although of this claſs) yet they form theſe two tenſes irregularly.

N. B. For a further explanation of the tenſes, obſerve,—1. That the imperfect preſent tenſe ſpeaks of the time which is now paſſing, but not finiſhed. 2. The imperfect paſt tenſe, ſpeaks of the time paſt, but not then finiſhed. 3. The perfect preſent ſpeaks of the time that is now finiſhed; as, *I have loved*. 4. The perfect paſt ſpeaks of a time paſt, when ſomething, which had been doing before, was then finiſhed; as, *I had loved*. 5. The imperfect future ſpeaks of a time to come, when ſomething is to be doing. 6. The perfect future ſpeaks of a time to come, when ſomething ſhall be finiſhed.

As for the four moods, the *indicative* ſhews, declares, or affirms poſſitively.

The *imperative* bids or commands and ſometimes aſks or prays.

The *ſubjunctive* is properly divided into *potential*, that is, when the power, poſſibility, liberty, or fitneſs of doing a thing is expreſſed; and is known by the helping-verbs, *may, can, muſt, might, could, would* or *ſhould*: and into *conditional*, that is, when the end or deſign of the action is ſubjoined or mentioned, under a condition or ſuppoſition, with a conjunction before it, either expreſſed or implied.

The *infinitive* expreſſes the action in general terms, without the limitation of number or perſon.

The variation of the auxiliary or helping verbs are as follow:

	1.	2.	3.	*Pl.* 1.	2.	3.
S.	I	you, thou.	he	We	you, ye.	they
	I	you, thou.	ſhe	we	you, ye.	they
	—	—— ——	it	—	— —	they
Do		do, doſt	does, doth	do	do	do
Did		did 'ſt	did	did	did	did
Have		have, haſt	has, hath	have	have	have
Had		had 'ſt	had	had	had	had
Shall		ſhall 'lt	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall
Should		ſhould 'ſt	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould
Will		will 'lt	will	will	will	will
Would		would 'ſt	would	would	would	would
May		may 'ſt	may	may	may	may
Might		might 'ſt	might	might	might	might
Can		can 'ſt	can	can	can	can
Could		could 'ſt	could	could	could	could

Obſerve, that all the reſt of the *ſigns*, except *do* and *have*, have no other variation than what you ſee expreſſed above.

Again, the verb *do* is of the fourth conjugation, and therefore, has all the three principal parts different; as, I *do*, I *did*, I have *done*, preſent participle *doing*; conſequently, by adding the proper *ſigns*, it may be varied through every tenſe, mood and perſon; as well as any other regular verb of this claſs.

Again, the helping verb *have* is of the third conjugation, and therefore has two of its principal parts alike; as, I *have*. I *had*, I have *had*; and in the *perfect-paſt* tenſe, commonly called the *pluperfect*, it is, I had *had*; and in the preſent participle, *having*; conſequently, by putting *have* in the place of *love* (in the following example), *had* in place of *loved*, and *having* inſtead of *loving*; and then adding the proper ſigns, it may likewiſe be varied as the verb *to love*, or any other regular verb of the third claſs.——In the imperative it is, *have* thou; let him, her, or it *have*; *have* ye; let them *have*.

And indeed all verbs, regular and irregular, are varied according to the following example of the verb TO LOVE, due reſpect being had only to the manner in which they form their three principal parts, ſo often before mentioned.

It is obſervable alſo, that the preſent tenſe of *have*, when uſed as a *ſign*, it forms the perfect tenſe of other verbs, and its imperfect *had* forms the pluperfect of other verbs.

The plural number of all verbs is the ſame as the firſt perſon ſingular (*am* excepted). The variable part of the ſecond perſon ends with *ſt* (*art* and *wert*, *ſhalt* and *wilt* excepted). The variable part of the third perſon ends with *s*, *d* or *th*.

Preſent I	*Imperfect* I	*Perfect* I *have*	*Participle preſent.*	*Infinitive. Radix.*
Accuſe	accuſed	accuſed	accuſing	to accuſe
Bind	bound	bound	binding	to bind
Catch	caught	caught	catching	to catch
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt	dwelling	to dwell
Excuſe	excuſed	excuſed	excuſing	to excuſe
Fight	fought	fought	fighting	to fight
Fly	flew	flown	flying	to fly
Grow	grew	grown	growing	to grow
Give	gave	given	giving	to give
Hire	hired	hired	hiring	to hire
Hold	held	holden	holding	to hold
Improve	improved	improved	improving	to improve
Keep	kept	kept	keeping	to keep
Know	knew	known	knowing	to know
Lie	lay	lain	lying	to lie
Loſe	loſt	loſt	loſing	to loſe
Make	made	made	making	to make
Number	numbered	numbered	numbering	to number
Oblige	obliged	obliged	obliging	to oblige
Prepare	prepared	prepared	preparing	to prepare
Quarrel	quarrelled	quarrelled	quarrelling	to quarrel
Riſe	roſe	riſen	riſing	to riſe
Ride	rode	ridden	riding	to ride
See	ſaw	ſeen	ſeeing	to ſee
Sell	ſold	ſold	ſelling	to ſell
Slay	ſlew	ſlain	ſlaying	to ſlay
Teach	taught	taught	teaching	to teach
Throw	threw	thrown	throwing	to throw
Write	wrote	written	writing	to write
Am	was	been	being	to be
Bear	bore	borne	bearing	to bear
Clothe	clad	clothed	clothing	to clothe
Do	did	done	doing	to do
Eat	ate	eaten	eating	to eat
Forſake	forſook	forſaken	forſaking	to forſake
Freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	to freeze
Grant	granted	granted	granting	to grant
Hing	hang	hung	hinging	to hing
Melt	melted	melted	melting	to melt
Shake	ſhook	ſhaken	ſhaking	to ſhake
Thrive	throve	throven	thriving	to thrive
Wring	wrang	wrung	wringing	to wring

The

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing. 1	2	3	Plur. 1	2	3
I	you, thou.	he	we	you, ye.	they
I	you, thou.	ſhe	we	you, ye.	they
—	———	it	—	———	they

Im. pr.	*Am*	*are*, *art*	*is*	*are*	*are*	*are*
Im. pa.	*Was*	*were*, *waſt*	*was*	*were*	*were*	*were*
Per. pr.	Have	have, haſt	has hath	have	have	have *been*
Per. pa.	Had	had 'ſt	had	had	had	had *been*
Im. fut.	Shall	ſhall 'lt	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall *be*
	will	will 'lt	will	will	will	will *be*
Per. fut.	ſhall	ſhall 'lt	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall
	have	have	have	have	have	have *been*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Im. pr.	May	may	'ſt	may	may	may	may *be*
	can	can	'ſt	can	can	can	can *be*
	muſt	muſt		muſt	muſt	muſt	muſt *be*
Im. pa.	Might	might	'ſt	might	might	might	might *be*
	could	could	'ſt	could	could	could	could *be*
	would	would	'ſt	would	would	would	would *be*
	ſhould	ſhould	'ſt	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould *be*
Per. pr.	May	may	'ſt	may	may	may	may
	can	can	'ſt	can	can	can	can
	muſt	muſt		muſt	muſt	muſt	muſt
	have	have		have	have	have	have *been*
Per. pa.	Might	might	'ſt	might	might	might	might
	could	could	'ſt	could	could	could	could
	would	would	'ſt	would	would	would	would
	ſhould	ſhould	'ſt	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould
	have	have		have	have	have	have
	had *	had *		had *	had *	had *	had* *been*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
——	do, you, thou.	let him	——	do ye.	let them *be*
——	do ———	let her	——	do —	let them *be*
——	do ———	let it	——	do —	let them *be*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imp. pr. and pa. to *be*	Part. preſ. *being*
Perf. pr. and pa. to have, had* *been*	Gerund *being*
Imp. fut. to be about to *be*	Part. paſt *been*
Per. fut. to be about to have *been*	P. fut. about to *be*

N.B. That the *ſigns* are in *Roman* and the verb in *Italic* characters. That *had** is very often omitted. The ſame obſervations may ſerve for the following table.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing. 1	2	3	Plur. 1	2	3
I	you, thou.	he	we	you, ye.	they
I	you, thou.	ſhe	we	you, ye	they
—	—— ——	it	—	——	they
Im. pr. *Love*	*love*	'ſt *loves*-th	*love*	*love*	*love*
do	do	'ſt does-th	do	do	do *love*
Im. pa. *Loved*	*loved*	'ſt *loved*	*loved*	*loved*	*loved*
did	did	'ſt did	did	did	did *love*
Per. pr. Have	have, haſt	has, hath	have	have	have *loved*
Per. pa. Had	had	'ſt had	had	had	had *loved*
Im. fut. Shall	ſhall	'lt ſhall	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall *love*
will	will	'lt will	will	will	will *love*
Per. fut Shall	ſhall	'lt ſhall	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall
will	will	'lt will	will	will	will
have	have	have	have	have	have *loved*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Im. pr. May	may	'ſt may	may	may	may	*love*
can	can	'ſt can	can	can	can	*love*
muſt	muſt	muſt	muſt	muſt	muſt	*love*
Im. pa. Might	might	'ſt might	might	might	might	*love*
could	could	'ſt could	could	could	could	*love*
would	would	'ſt would	would	would	would	*love*
ſhould	ſhould	'ſt ſhould	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould	*love*
Per. pr. May	may	'ſt may	may	may	may	
can	can	'ſt can	can	can	can	
muſt	muſt	muſt	muſt	muſt	muſt	
have	have	have	have	have	have	*loved*
Per. pa. Might	might	'ſt might	might	might	might	
could	could	'ſt could	could	could	could	
would	would	'ſt would	would	would	would	
ſhould	ſhould	'ſt ſhould	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould	
have	have	have	have	have	have	
had *	had *	had *	had *	had *	had *	*loved*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1	2	3	1	2	3
—	do, you, thou.	let him	—	do ye.	let them *love*
—	do —— ——	let her	—	do —	let them *love*
—	do —— ——	let it	—	do —	let them *love*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

mp. pr. and pa. to *love*	Part. preſ. *loving*
erf. pr. and pa. to have, had* *loved*	Gerund *loving*
mp. fut. to be about to *love*	Part. paſt, *loved*
erf. fut. to be about to have *loved*	P. fut. about to *love*

N. B. The Teacher may here order his ſcholar to write out full length, after this example, the verbs *do*, *have*, *go*, *give*, *rite*, &c. which will ground them in the variation of verbs.

SECTION VI.

OF SYNTAX.

SYNTAX conſiſts of two parts, viz. *concord* and *government*.

Concord is when two or more words agree in ſome accident.

Government is when a word requires another to be in ſome certain ſtate

Concord again is fourfold; 1ſt of the nominative and verb. 2d. Of ſubſtantive and adjective. 3d. Of relative and antecedent; and 4th. Of ſubſtantive and ſubſtantive.

Government is threefold, 1ſt. of nouns; 2d. of verbs, and 3d. of words indeclinable.

SOME PREPARATORY AXIOMS.

1. Every *ſentence* conſiſts of a nominative and a verb.
2. Every *nominative* (except the caſe abſolute) hath its own verb expreſſed or underſtood.
3. Every *verb* has its nominative expreſſed ~~or~~ underſtood.
4. A verb between two nominatives of different numbers agrees with either.
5. A nominative ſingular ~~copulative~~ collective admits a verb ſingular or plural.
6. Nominatives ſingular copulative generally require plural verbs.
7. Yet, ſometimes we find, that, after an enumeration of particulars, the verb may follow in the ſingular and ſo refer to each of theſe. 8. E.

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1. I ſpeak: who ſpeaks? 2. The maſter, i. e. ſpeaks.— 3. Read, i. e. read thou; *or*, do thou read. 4. All things were, *or*, was ſea. 5. The people aſſembles, *or*, aſſemble.— 6. Terror and fear ſeize me. 7. Sand, and ſalt, and a maſs of iron, is eaſier to bear than a man without underſtanding.

8. Every relative rehearſeth its own antecedent ſubſtantive, with which rehearſed ſubſtantive, it agrees in gender, number, and caſe.

9. Every adjective of the comparative degree has its poſitive, with which it is compared, either expreſſed or underſtood.

10. The ſecond perſon is preferable to the third, and the firſt to both the ſecond and third.

11. The firſt, ſecond and third ſingular, equal the firſt plural.

12. The ſecond and third ſingular, equal to the ſecond plural.

The GOVERNMENT *of* CASES, *&c.*

13. The *nominative* and *verb* muſt agree in number and perſon.

14. The *nominative* is often ſupplied by an indeclinable word.

15. The *nominative* is often ſupplied by the infinitive, or part of a ſentence.

16. Subſtantive verbs, and verbs of naming and geſture, have a nominative both before and after them.

17. Except the infinitive mood, *to be*, which has an acculative after it.

18. The *genitive* is governed by a ſubſtantive, ſignifying a different thing; hence the former is, by the addition of *s* turned into the poſſeſſive.

8. He is a wiſe man who (which man) ſpeaks little. 9. He ſeems to me more ſad than (is juſt or uſual). 10. He, you, and I won it at the hazard of our lives—you and he ſhared it between you. 11. I, you and he, i. e. we read. 12. You and he, i. e. ye read. 13. I read, thou writeſt, he plays, we ſtudy, ye trifle, they labour. 14. Enough gives contentment. 15. To play is pleaſant: To neglect ſtudy in youth loſes the man. 16. I am he: he is named John: ſhe walks as a queen. 17. I take this to be him. 18. The light of nature, *or* nature's light: The peace of the nation, *or*, the nation's peace.

19. The *genitive* is governed by any part of ſpeech introducing it's ſign.
20. The *dative* is likewiſe governed by any word introducing it's ſign.
21. The *accuſative* is governed by verbs ſignifying actively.
22. The *accuſative* is governed by almoſt all the prepoſitions.
23. The *vocative* is put abſolutely, or follows *O*.
24. The *ablative* is governed by the prepoſitions, *with*, *from*, *in*, *by*, *concerning*, *on*, *upon*, or any other (as, *of*, *out of*, *for*, &c.) when they denote the cauſe, manner, inſtrument, purpoſe why, &c.

The APPENDIX.

25. As the *adjective*, in Engliſh, has ſeldom any variation, it cannot but agree with its ſubſtantive in gender, number and caſe.
26. Moſt *adjectives* may have ſubſtantives following them with ſome prepoſition.
27. Some *adjectives* ſeem to govern ſubſtantives in the oblique caſe without a prepoſition.
28. If no *nominative* come between the relative and the verb, the relative ſhall be the nominative to the verb.
29. But if a *nominative* come between the relative and the verb; then the relative, (or any of it's compounds) muſt be governed by ſome word in its own clauſe; either verb, noun, or prepoſition.

30. The

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19. Deſirous of glory: Enough of a bad thing: I accuſe the boy of idleneſs. 20. A father to the city: kind to all men: ſuitable to his merit. 21. Prepare the leſſon: ſhe loves him: he hates them. 22. Above me: below us: behind him, &c. 23. Brother: O brother. 24. With us: from them: by me, &c. 25. A learned man: a fine woman: a good apple.—— 26. Deſirous of praiſe: convenient for me: hurtful to none. 27. Twelve feet deep. 28. The maſter who teaches. 29. The man *whom* I eſteem, *whoſe* ſervant I am, and to *whom* I am obliged.

30. The *comparative degree* with *than*, governs the oblique caſe of the relative.

31. When the *poſſeſſive pronouns*, *thy* or *your*, ſtand before the relative *who;* they are the ſame as *thou* and *you* reſpectively, and therefore, the verb muſt be in the ſecond perſon.

32. *Subſtantives* ſignifying the ſame thing agree in caſe.

33. But ſometimes *two ſubſtantives* are ſo joined together, that the one of them takes the nature of an adjective.

34. The *infinitive mood* is ſometimes put abſolutely.

35. The infinitive follows adjectives, ſubſtantives and other verbs.

36. Participles, gerunds, &c. are often governed as ſubſtantives, and moreover govern the ſame caſes as their verbs.

37. Participles are often put abſolutely, or independent of the reſt, the adverbs *when*, *while*, *after*, &c. being omitted. N. B. This is the nominative caſe in Engliſh.

38. *Adverbs* are joined to all parts of ſpeech; but chiefly to verbs.

39. *Conjunctions* generally connect the ſame caſes, tenſes, and moods.—So generally do the comparative *adverbs*, *than* and *as*. OBSER-

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30. Beelzebub *than whom* none higher ſat: a girl *than whom* none fairer is. 31. I hate *thy* manners *who* doſt not reverence ſuperiors: or, I hate *your* manners *who* do not reverence ſuperiors. 32. Homer the poet: Cicero the orator: The city Athens. 33. Lime-water: ſea-fiſh: land-tortoiſe. 34. To underſtand this rightly, obſerve. 35. A deſire to ſtudy: deſirous to ſtudy: I deſire to ſtudy. 36. A maſter teaching the leſſon: time of preparing the leſſon: I am weary with hearing him. 37. He only being abſent: The king being crowned: This, generally ſpeaking, is the conſequence: 38. Enough ſtudy: Equally diligent: Read diligently: Well enough. 39. Father and mother: To father and mother: He will come and tell me: Thou art wiſer than I.

OBSERVATIONS.

40. All *participles* are adjectives, and therefore often uſed as ſuch.

41. The *infinitive* with *to*, is often uſed inſtead of the ſubjunctive with the conjunction *that* * ; and the contrary.

42. The ſign *to* of the infinitive is not expreſſed before another verb when any of the following verbs go before it, viz. *bid, dare, need, make, ſee, hear, feel,* alſo *let*; and ſometimes *have*; conſequently in thoſe inſtances the accuſative comes before the infinitive mood.

43. The *Conjunctions, 'ere, before, except, however, if, leſt, ſo, tho', 'till,* or *until, whether ;* and ſome few others, require the *ſubjunctive* mood after them ; eſpecially if any thing contingent or doubtful be implied, otherwiſe the *indicative*.

44 The *queſtion* and *anſwer* muſt be put in the ſame ſtate.

45. A *prepoſition* ‡ after a verb has the ſame conſtruction as an adverb ; which alſo often gives a different ſenſe to the verb.

46. A *verbal in -ing* having the article *the* before it, muſt alſo have *of* after it ; or both wanting, i. e. they muſt both be preſent, or both abſent ; otherwiſe two diſtinct forms will be confounded. 47.

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40. A loving father : A forſaken ſon : A beloved wife. 41. To begin with the firſt ; to proceed ; to conclude ; i. e. *that* * I may begin, &c. 42. I ſaw him do it : Thou heardſt him ſay it : He dare not do it, &c. 43. Though he be rich : Unleſs it were given : If I could be there, &c. 44. Who wrote this? I : Whoſe book is this ? mine : What are you doing ? I am writing. 45. To give over ſpeaking : To caſt ‡ up accounts. 46. By obſerving which ; *or*, by the obſerving of which ; not by obſerving of which ; nor by the obſerving which.

Note on rule 41, the word *that* * here has ſuch a force as to give the whole ſentence the nature of a ſubſtantive.

Note on rule 45, the verb *caſt* ‡, without the prepoſition, ſignifies to *throw*. As *give* alſo by itſelf, to *add to*, &c.

47. A *comparative adverb* must not be ſet before an adjective compared by *-er*, or *-eſt*.

48 When both *antecedent* and *relative* are nominatives to different verbs: The relative belongs to the neareſt, and the antecedent to the more diſtant verb.

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47. Sarah is fairer than Ann: Thou art the wiſeſt boy I ever ſaw: not more fairer; nor moſt wiſeſt. 48. They, who love riches, are ſeldom ſatisfied.

SECTION VII.

Of the PRONUNCIATION *of* WORDS.

PROSODY, or the art of ſounding or accenting words properly, conſiſts in giving every letter its proper ſound, and every ſyllable its proper accent.

The due *quantity* of letters conſiſts in the diſtinction of ſyllables into *long* and *ſhort*; and the proportion between theſe is, as two to one: hence *quantity* and *accent* will appear to be two diſtinct things.

All ſyllables having a diphthong in them, or a vowel with a *long* or *broad* ſound, are *long*; as, *hail*, *fool*, *here*, *call*, *cry*, *fly*, &c. all other ſyllables are ſhort. But as we have already treated of the nature of the vowels, and in what poſition they are long or ſhort, we ſhall add nothing further on that particular here.

ACCENT is the particular ſtreſs of the voice laid upon a ſyllable in ſounding it, and is marked thus (′). By this particular ſtreſs of the voice laid upon any one ſyllable of a word, the ſyllables of that word are all tied together, that the manner of their pronunciation is rendered different from that of any equal number of monoſyllables. The

The vowel which is ſounded in any accented ſyllable, whatever it is, is always pronounced fuller and plainer than that in any other ſyllable; but that ſyllable which immediately follows an accented ſyllable is neceſſarily pronounced *ſhort*: ſo as ſeldom to have any other than the ſlender ſound of that vowel.

We have a natural aptitude, as Mr *Maclaurin* has well obſerved, to pronounce the ſyllables, in polyſyllable words, by two and two together (when prepoſitions or terminations do not occaſion an irregularity) the firſt always a *long* and *full* ſyllable, and the latter a *ſhort* and *quick* one: as in, arbi-trary, cere-mony, compe-tency, a-bomi-nable, in-conti-nency, alle-gori-cal, aca-demi-cal, &c.

Hence obſerve, that words of one ſyllable are pronounced *long* or *ſhort*, according to the nature of their letters (but are not ſaid to be accented).——Words of two ſyllables have always one *accent*, which is ſometimes placed upon the firſt ſyllable, and ſometimes upon the laſt.—Words of three ſyllables have generally but one *accent*, i. e. when the other two ſyllables are pronounced in the ſame time as the accented one; and theſe words are ſometimes accented on the firſt, ſometimes on the middle, and ſometimes on the laſt ſyllable—yet ſome triſſyllable words ſeem to have two *accents*; though one be but weakly uttered either on the firſt or laſt ſyllable, as, cáp-tivate, cór-poral—repre-ſént, inter-póſe, &c.——Words of four ſyllables have two *accents*, as above.——Words of five or more ſyllables have likewiſe two accents; as, cómpre-hénſible, crédi-bílity, ánte-dilúvian, &c.——Some words ſeem as if they had three *accents*; as, cóeſſén-tiálity, ímma-tériálity, incómpre-hénſi-bílity.

The beſt way to learn to diſtinguiſh upon what ſyllable in a word the *accent* lies, is to obſerve the different pronunciations of ſuch nouns and verbs as are ſpel-

ſpelt in the ſame manner but accented differently, viz. the nouns upon the firſt ſyllable and the verbs upon the ſecond; as *a torment, to torment; an object, to object; a record, to record,* &c.

There can be no certain rules laid down for placing the *accent* upon words, which can be of much ſervice to a learner: notwithſtanding that, children ſhould be as early as poſſible inſtructed in it's nature, beauty and uſe; and ſhewn how to look for it in Spelling-books, Dictionaries, &c.

Yet, in general it may be ſaid, that in compound words, whether compounded with a *prepoſition*; as, *ad, in, im, un, diſ, tranſ,* &c. or with a *termination*; as, *ed, er, ly, eth, eſt, ing, iſh, ous, ment,* &c. or both; the *accent* is upon the primitive part. And where words are not compounded, the *accent* is commonly upon the longeſt ſyllable (I mean that ſyllable which hath a long vowel in it, or which requires moſt time to pronounce it). And where the different lengths of the ſyllables do not determine the *accent*, it is in Engliſh commonly placed as near the beginning of the word, as the harmony of the pronunciation will admit.

Of EMPHASIS.

As *accent* is a peculiar elevation or ſtreſs of the voice upon a certain ſyllable in a word, ſo *emphaſis* is the elevation or ſtreſs of the voice laid upon a certain word in a ſentence.

The *emphatical* word or words being thoſe which carry an importance in themſelves, and on which the ſenſe of the reſt depend: they muſt always, wherever they are found, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a ſentence, be pronounced with a fuller and ſtronger ſound of the voice: as, in theſe ſatyrical words of *Horace.*

Get

Get pláce and weálth, if poſſible, with gráce,
If not, by ány means get wéalth and pláce.

The *emphatical* words may generally be found out, by putting the queſtion; thus,—*What muſt I get?* Anſw. Pláce and weálth:—Here pláce and weálth are the emphatical words. *How muſt I get them?*——Anſ. With gráce:——Here gráce is the emphatical word. If not with gráce, *how then?*—Anſ. By ány means. *Get what?*—Anſ. Weálth and pláce.

As no abſolute rules can be laid down for *emphaſis*, in general, we muſt be content with remarks on particular caſes; ſuch as, that, *oppoſition*, or *antitheſis* require an *emphaſis* upon each of the oppoſed words; and, that moſt monoſyllables, beginning a queſtion, muſt be ſtrongly marked; as, *why* did he ſo? *what* can he mean? *how* did ſhe look? &c. In compound words that are *oppoſed* to others, the *emphaſis*, or rather the *accent*, properly falls on the diſtinguiſhing ſyllables; for inſtance, the *virtuous* are *modeſt*—the *vicious im*-modeſt; the *righteous* are *bleſſed*—the *un*-righteous are *miſerable*.

But, after all, it muſt be obſerved, that every perſon will read with proper *emphaſis*, juſt in proportion as he enters into the beauty and ſpirit of the author; and in the ſame proportion too, will the mind of the hearer be entertained and affected, and the different paſſions of hope, joy, grief, &c. be excited by the voice, looks and geſture of the ſpeaker.

For no perſon, as has been often obſerved, can place an emphaſis on words, of which he himſelf does not underſtand the meaning. "The reader ought perfectly to underſtand all he ſays, and bring himſelf (if poſſible) to have the very ſame affections which he deſires to infuſe into others."

SEC

SECTION VIII.

Of RHETORICAL FIGURES.

1. A *Metaphor* puts, for a proper word, another expreſſing ſimilitude.
2. A *Metonymy*, puts one thing for another of near relation to it
3. A *Senecdoche*, takes the whole for a part or a part for the whole.
4. *Irony* ſpeaks the reverſe of what the ſentiments of of the mind are.
5. *Hyperbole* augments or diminiſhes the truth exceedingly.
6. *Allegory* is a continuation of tropes.
7. *Climax* aſcends gradually in ſenſe to a finiſhed period.
8. *Oxymoron* applies contradictory epithets to one ſubject.
9. *Proſopopoeia* make inanimates ſpeak and act like a perſon.
10. *Apoſtrophe* turns from any theme to make an addreſs.
11. *Parentheſis* is independent ſenſe incloſed in a ſentence.

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1. A tide (i. e. exceſs) of paſſion. 2. The inventor for the invented; *as*, *Mars* (war) rages: The author for his works; *as*, Read *Horace*, i. e. his books: The inſtrument for the cauſe; *as*, His tongue, i. e. eloquence, defends him: The matter for the thing made; *as*, The ſteel, i. e. ſword, conquers: The effect for the cauſe; *as*, Cold death, i. e. death that makes cold: The containing for the contained; *as*, I feaſt on diſhes, i. e. meats: The adjunct for the ſubject; *as*, The mace, i. e. the magiſtrate, comes. 3. Ten ſummers, i. e. years: Now the year, i. e. ſpring, is beautiful. 4. Well done good boy, i. e. bad boy. 5. He runs ſwifter than the wind: He walks ſlower than a ſnail. 6. *Venus*, (i. e. love) grows cold without *Ceres* (i. e. bread) and *Bacchus*, (i. e. wine). 7. Folly breads laughter; laughter diſdain; diſdain makes ſhame her daughter. 8. A bitter ſweet apple. 9. The Mountains clap their hands, and the hills ſing for joy. 10. Thus the covetous poſſeſſed the gold by violence: O thou curſed thirſt of gold. 11. I believe indeed (nor is my faith vain) that he is the offſpring of the Gods.

12 *Ellipſis* drops a word or ſentence to ſhorten ſpeech.
13 *Tmeſis* divides words by others intervening.
14. *Hyphen* ties words naturally different into one.
15. *Antimeria* puts one part of ſpeech for another.
16. *Appoſition* makes ſubſtantives agree in caſe, tho' not in number.

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12. True, i. e. it is true. 13. What crime ſoever. 14. Purple-coloured, ſea-fiſh. 15. He reads exceeding, for exceeding well. 16. *George* king: The city *Athens*.

SECTION IX.

Of PUNCTUATION,

1. Comma	,	8. Accent	´	15. Diæreſis	¨
2 Semicolon	;	9 Apoſtrophe	’	16 Hyphen	-
3 Colon	:	10. Aſteriſm	*	17. Index	☞
4. Period	.	11 Breve	˘	18 Obeliſk	†
5 Interrogation	?	12. Long	¯	19. Paragraph	¶
6. Admiration	!	13 Caret	ʌ	20. Quotation	“
7. Parentheſis	( )	14. Circumflex	ˆ	21. Section	§

1. The firſt interval in reading, pauſe or time of breathing, is continued as long as you may privately tell *one*. 2. *One*, *two*. 3. *One*, *two*, *three*. 4. *One*, *two*, *three*, *four*. 5. Aſks a queſtion. 6. Denotes wonder or amazement. 7. A ſentence incloſed withing another. 8. The ſtreſs of voice upon any ſyllable. 9. Some letter or letters left out. 10. Guides to ſome remark in the margin. 11. The vowel ſhort or quick. 12. The vowel long or ſlow. 13. Some letter, word, or ſentence omitted. 14. The ſyllable very long. 15. Divides the diphthong into two ſounds. 16. Unites two words. 17. Some remarkable paſſage. 18. Refers to the foot of the page. 19. Comprehends ſeveral things under one head. 20. A paſſage quoted in the author's own words. 21. Subdivides a book or chapter into leſſer parts or portions.

FINIS.

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ERRATA.

Page iv. Preface, line 2, for *their* read *there*.
—— 2. line 7 of the notes, for *th* read *dh*.
—— 16. line 3. from the bottom, after And, read *ſo*.
—— 28. Rule 5. for *copulative*, read *collective*.
—— 29. laſt Example, for *na-ure's*, read *nature's*.
—— 32. Rule 46. after *verbal*, read *in*.

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